

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#501

February 14, 1973



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Graphics

Gov. and Gov. Subjunct/The Auger/LNS

P-1 Photos of South Vietnamese arrested as "photo-copied suspects" and people imprisoned in South Vietnamese prisons.

P-2 Assorted line grafix:

U.S. control in Philippines: Doss's oppression of miners; Soaring food prices; South Vietnamese prisoners; Long beach control of globe.

P-3 Assorted line grafix:

Susan B. Anthony; Neo-colonialist aid to Africa: Pentil and fist; Cynedological examination: WLF (W. L. F.) group.

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Collective Anne Dockery, Beryl Epstein, Howie Epstein, Cidne Hart, Rozy Melnicoff, Sandy Shea, Mike Shuster, Ron Sirak

Comrades: Jessica Siegel, Safra Epstein, Laurie Lewis

Correspondents: Rosette Coryell, Schofield Coryell: Paris; Mark Wilson: Montreal; Richard Trench: Belfast; Teddy Franklin: Box 4547, Berkeley, Calif. 94704.

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Now that the arraignments for these 60 prisoners are over, motions continue in court as to where the eventual trials will be held, who will preside, etc. All of the defendants have asked that the trials (there will be at least 37 of them since there are 37 indictments) be moved to New York City. Most of them are from there and it is one of the only places where there is a possibility of finding a jury of peers.

In the meantime, the Wyoming County Grand Jury is still sitting which means in all probability that there will be more indictments against other inmates (and perhaps one or two guards; as one lawyer put it, "a couple of Lt. Calleys.")

So the time passes but the unity and the strength that was there during the rebellion remains strong.

As one Attica inmate said over a year ago: "You know, in the yard and after, there was no doubt in anyones' mind about how solid we were. But then time goes by and you begin to forget what it was like in the yard, the doubts and fears that you've lived with for years in the joint start creeping back. But then you see a brother walk by and your eyes meet and you know you're one or when you find out that people on the street are behind you. You remember that for four days we created a world where all of us, black white, brown could be men."

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IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON.

(Note to editors: In the last packet (#500) we ran the testimony of Jean-Pierre Debris, one of the Frenchmen released from Saigon's Chi Hoa Prison in December 1972. The testimony of Andre Menras is below. There is more information about them in packet #498.

The editor's note accompanying Menras' statement can be used with this as well; just substitute Menras' name for Debris's in the next paragraph, or add it if you want to run both testimonies together.

See the graphics section in this packet and in packet #497 and #500 for graphics to go with the story.)

"THE GREATEST LESSON IN COURAGE WE HAVE EVER LEARNED:"
A STATEMENT BY ANDRE MENRAS, FORMER CHI HOA PRISONER

LIBERATION News Service

(Translator's note: The very beginning of Menras' testimony was lost in the process of changing tapes. Menras began by describing one type of torture carried out by the "specialists" in South Vietnam's prisons. The victim is forced for a second time to drink a sickening amount of dirty water. Then...)

The torturers stop, after all they're specialists, they know when to stop. They then gag the victim with a piece of dirty cloth and start giving little taps beneath the ribs to force him to vomit the liquid. This time, however, the vomit does not come out through the mouth, which is gagged, but through the nose.

There exists yet another form of torture which leaves fewer traces than the others, but is much more painful and lasting. The victim, after having been bound hand and foot, is plunged into a big metal barrel filled with water up to the neck.

Then the police, armed with heavy wooden hammers, beat against the sides of the barrel with all their might. The water acts as a conductor of these blows, which penetrate to the internal organs of the body, especially the liver, the heart and the kidneys. People who have been tortured this way several times never really recover.

Then, there is what the police call the "plane trip." After the victim's wrists have been tied together behind his back, a long, very strong rope is inserted through the cords around his wrists, while the other end is attached to a pulley on the ceiling. By pulling on the rope the police can make the victim swing in the air by his wrists, which have been tied together behind his back. The effects of this action are heightened by an occasional blackjacking or cigarette burn on the more sensitive parts of the body, particularly on the genital parts.

A girl student who was subjected to this torture twice in succession, could not bend her arms or wrist joints, and her shoulder-blades were fractured.

The same was true of a young male, student, who after having been subjected to practically every form of torture, tried to commit suicide. He was afraid that he would break down and sign the paper they tried to force upon him. He first tried to open his veins with a piece of glass, inside his cell. He failed, however, and fainted. When the trustees saw the blood trickling under the door, they saved him in

spite of himself. He then tried to kill himself by biting his tongue as hard as he could and beating his head against the walls of the cell. Here again, however, he failed, a fact he seemed almost apologetic about. However, he signed nothing.

There is yet another form of torture, which is practised on war prisoners. The prisoner is stripped naked and made to sit on a chair with a hole in the seat. A lighted oil lamp -- making it possible to raise and lower the flame -- is placed underneath the chair. If the prisoner refuses to talk, the flame is raised higher and higher, until it burns the anus. Some 75% of the prisoners tortured in this manner do not survive since the only possibility of saving them would be an operation on the abdomen that would permit the intestine to function normally.

While rape has always been the fate of peasant women, all considered as "communists" by the Saigon authorities, the same is true now of female students.

A young woman student, whose fiance is now in the Chi Hoa prison, told us that she had been raped by a veritable monster who, himself, forced a living eel into her vagina. He was known to have done this type of thing with other young women, using, among other instruments, filled coca-cola bottles, which he had shaken well before uncapping. This same young woman also told us that she had had lizards let loose to run over her body, cigarette burns on her breasts, etc. She too tried to commit suicide.

At first she tried to hide from her family and from her fiance what had happened to her. But she couldn't keep it from them, and three months later she tried again to take her life. Now she has been moved to another prison.

One student told of having been subjected to torture with needles. Seated at a table, his hands were attached to the table, with his fingers spread so far apart that he could no longer move them. Slowly, by means of light taps with a piece of cardboard, needles were inserted under the fingernails. Once in place, a sheet of tissue paper was attached to each needle after which the ventilator just opposite, was turned on. The breeze from the ventilator set the tissue-paper in motion and this, in turn, made the needles move under the nails.

The student told us that he stood it for about ten minutes before fainting, but added that even the most hardened, could not stand it for more than fifteen minutes. He also described to us an interrogation during which the skin of his face had been burned by high-powered lamps.

Those young girls especially who come from well-to-do Saigon families, who have grown up in surroundings where, more than elsewhere, children are sheltered, have not been prepared for either physical or emotional suffering. And even if the day should come when they regain their liberty, even if they are not physically marked, they will probably never be able to lead normal social lives. All their lives they will be haunted by the images of the tortures to which they have been subjected.

There have been many arrests of 15 year-olds, who took part in the movement to steal American cars whose owners refused to show the peace-sign with broken rifles. One young boy was condemned to twenty years of hard labor and ten years banishment from the Saigon

area; at present he is in the youth Center in Dalat. This shows how a person can get into prison.

From then on, the penal authorities apply the policy of forcible patriotism, or 'rallying', as they call it. All these hard-headed rebels will have to be brought to heel, they will have to be made to salute the Saigon flag, stand at attention every morning, join the Saigon side, show that they repent. If not, they'll be black-jacked and put in the big, dark cinema hall which is not really a movie theatre at all.

Then, for one, two, or three months, every morning, regularly, they'll be beaten. If they continue in their attitude of refusal, then they'll be returned to a cell. They'll be in solitary confinement, no exercise in the yard, no light, reduced food and water rations. After that, they can expect to be deported [ed. to an island prison].

There are people who are old, sick, tubercular, paralyzed, for whom deportation will mean isolation, then death. When other prisoners in the cells, who were not yet broken in health, heard about it, they decided to resist the deportation of their friends. This was why they barricaded themselves in their cells.

While this movement of resistance was at its height, a group of trustees entered the yards, formed a line and began to hurl nausea and tear-gas grenades into the cells. In one cell, where there were 78 prisoners, 80 grenades were thrown, leaving the inmates unconscious, their skin so burnt that it hung in shreds from their bodies. The trustees next rushed into the hall where they first beat the prisoners then dragged them by the feet into the yard. From there they were dragged again, some by their hands, others by their feet, to a more distant yard, next to the kitchens, where a number of closed army trucks were waiting. [Jean-Pierre succeeded in taking the license numbers of the trucks.-ed.]

The unconscious bodies were thrown into the trucks, the way butchers handle animal carcasses. Once inside the trucks, the prisoners were numbered and tied together by a trusty. When the trucks were finally loaded they were driven to the Saigon docks, where a boat--always the same one-- was waiting to take them from Saigon to Con Son island.

The welcoming ceremony at Poulo Condor (Con Son) starts with the "third degree" between two rows of blackjack-wielding trustees. Then each prisoner is searched, in a way that is always humiliating. If he has succeeded in bringing a small parcel with him, with perhaps a few pieces of clothing, it is confiscated, all individual clothing being against the regulations. This is followed by an introduction to the chief of the "specialists." Addressing the prisoners, he says:

"Here the people in charge of the prison will be very nice to you, but you too must show cooperation. You must agree to be re-educated, you must salute this flag. Otherwise, don't forget, here we are on an island, cut off from the rest of the world; no matter how loudly you cry, nobody will hear you. Don't forget either, that if one of you dies, it's just a matter of filling out a tiny scrap of paper. That's all. You have all night to think things over." Then they return to their cells.

"All who refuse to salute the flag should come out." And silently, one by one, the prisoners come out, little groups of "specialists" behind them with

blackjacks in hand, to beat them until they are unconscious. Before entering the tiger-cages, they are dragged first into "buffalo-cages," Camps no. 7 and 8, where the long road towards death begins.

That road leads to the convalescence camp. Poulo Condor is a re-education center, so it has to have a convalescence camp for people who are ill. Actually, there is one; the prisoners call it by the name of a famous cemetery in Vietnam.

All the tubercular, paralyzed, ill or old prisoners are put in this camp, where their food rations are reduced and they are constantly beaten. There was one among them who was released from this camp and returned to Chi Hoa; but he was re-deported on December 26. We know that we shall never see him again, since he was already in a very critical condition.

A friend told us that when this camp was built, it was surrounded by a lawn of green grass. He described how the prisoners, who were given no vegetables, dragged themselves as far as this lawn, pulled up handfuls of it, and ate it. He also told us how the trustees had beaten them, how they set up barbed-wire fences and then cut the grass, very close.

This friend also told us that there was a tree growing beside the camp, and that the prisoners dragged themselves as far as the tree, in an effort to reach the leaves, to eat them. Then, he told us, the tree was cut down. He told us what the chief of the specialists said to him:

"This grass and these leaves are the property of the Saigon government. You, however, are a rebel, you're a communist; you refuse to salute the Saigon flag, You have no right to this grass, or to these leaves. Nobody cares if you croak!"

There is a section in Poulo Condor, number 6, I think, for those prisoners who have completed their detention and who will never be released. Every six months, their imprisonment is prolonged another six months.

This then is the long road that the Vietnamese patriots must travel until they reach extermination. How do they do it? This is what impressed us most. It is also for us the greatest lesson in courage we have ever learned.

Systematically, scientifically, their bodies are destroyed. But their spirit is not destroyed, they continue to resist. We met one man who had spent seventeen years in these jails, but who still smiled, nevertheless.

Perhaps the symbol of the struggle and suffering of these Vietnamese patriots in the concentration camps of the South is that of the children whom we met at Chi Hoa.

The youngest among them, whose name is Dong, is six years old. His mother was killed by American bombing in the Delta region. His father, suspected by the Saigon regime of being a communist sympathizer, was incarcerated in Chi Hoa and brought the child with him. The child had no relatives to take care of him. The last news we have of Dong dates from December 20 when we heard him cry

out in the disciplinary section where he was imprisoned with his father, with his friends.

He was shouting slogans with the adults, to protest the living conditions that were forced upon the political prisoners, to protest the lack of food, the imprisoning of people in unknown places, and to demand that the prisoners be allowed to take walks outside, to take baths in water, in real water, not in urine. They were demanding unadulterated water, larger rations of rice, of properly cooked rice.

We also met another little prisoner who considered us his big brothers. At twelve years of age he had already been in three prisons. His crime was attempting to steal an M-16 rifle from a GI. He had been taken by the police, who tried to make him say that he was part of a group that was stealing arms.

The police also tried to get him to say where arms were being stored, and who his parents' friends were. First they gave him candy, then they gave him money, and then they hit him, because he still wouldn't talk. The boy told us how the policeman who beat him justified hitting him. He told him: "Your hands are little, but they are big enough to hold a rifle. That's why I'm hitting you."

We saw a section of forty kids in Chi Hoa who organized themselves and who, when they were mistreated, got together and made up slogans like the adults. At night, when the prison camp was sleeping, they shouted these slogans so that the adults in all the different sections could hear them.

They also put together little information bulletins which said, for example, "Today when we went to take a bath, the 'trusty' so-and-so hit so-and-so. He was hurt. Today our friend so-and-so was sick; they refused to give him any medicine. Today the food ration was lowered."

We saw how these kids are already adults at an age when little French children are playing marbles. We saw how the prison authorities repressed them. No difference between them and the adults; they were put into the same category: hard-headed rebels.

There's a camp at Dalat, a concentration camp for children, where at this moment 800 young boys and girls are being held. In this center the prison authorities try as well to force the children to rally to the regime: they must salute the flag and work. There is a special torture for the children.

Dalat is situated on the high plateau, a place where it rains a lot and the nights are cold. The children who are obstinate, who refuse to salute the flag and to sing the "reeducation" song, are put into a cell. They are bound so that they cannot move, and then twice during the night, they are drenched with water and left like that to dry off.

Psychological tactics are often used on them as well, especially on the younger ones. They are isolated without food or water for a day or two and then the kids are told: "Your mother is sick; she is very sick. Do you want to see her? Do you want to see your mother? Well, it's easy. You just have

to salute the flag and go cut wood with the others on the hill, and then you will see your mother."

At the last transport of prisoners to Dalat we received word that there were four children who persisted in refusing to salute the flag; the others couldn't hold out. It's impossible to hold out for long. If you do you are dead.

I think I have forgotten to mention many things. When we left, we saw many friends cry for the first time, people whom we had seen suffer for two and a half years without complaint. We saw them cry and we left them there, a part of our family. We came back here to try to save them. We know that they will be exterminated, especially in the weeks which will precede an eventual cease-fire, or even in the weeks that will follow.

We must not demobilize, we must not lose our interest in these prisoners just because the cease-fire is going to be signed. We must not say that we have peace, that it's a cease-fire, that it's finished. Not at all! It is precisely at that moment that they are going to finish them off. The same thing happened in the Nazi concentration camps.

We have come back, then, to relate what we have seen and to arouse people's attention. We want to say that if we are still alive, Jean-Pierre and I, if we can talk to you, it is thanks to a campaign launched by the Secours Populaire Francais, it is thanks to thousands of people who sent us letters, who were concerned about us.

From the moment thousands of French people decided to pressure Saigon, from that moment on, we saw a difference in the attitude of our jailers. They stopped beating us and they took precautions with us.

We also saw how the torturing of the students had been denounced, and how The New York Times and The Daily Mirror (England) printed articles which spoke of this torture. At that moment the torturers stopped their work. They permitted families to see their children, who up to that point, had been kept in unknown prisons. And then we saw how silence closed in after that... silence; and the tortures started again.

It is not only for a day that we must cry out in alarm, that we must protest. We must continue, we must show Saigon, show Thieu, that we are constantly behind these prisoners, that we know what is happening, what they are trying to do, what they have decided to do.

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SYRACUSE PEACE COUNCIL HAS TAPES AVAILABLE

SYRACUSE (LNS)-- The Syracuse Peace Council has a variety of cassette tapes available for groups to use as educational and discussion material. The tapes cover subjects like the Vietnam War, the Women's Movement, Northern Ireland, the Farmworkers, and the POW's. There are interviews and collages included. The tapes can be borrowed free except for postage. They average around 30 minutes long. Contact Ronnie Vitacolonne, 210 Haddon Rd., Syracuse, N.Y. 13214. (315) 446-7523.

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RECRUITING FOR THE NEW, VOLUNTEER ARMY:
IT'S MADISON AVENUE ALL THE WAY

LIBERATION News Service

Young Man: "Is this a joke?"

Army Recruiter: "No, this isn't a joke. Your future is no laughing matter."

CHICAGO (LNS)--Believe it or not, this is sample dialogue from "More Telephone Techniques to Pull in More Prospects," a glossy booklet for Army recruiters who want to improve their sales pitch.

When Nixon first announced plans to abolish the draft and create an all-volunteer military, the Pentagon realized that it would have to sharpen its pitch if it was going to combat anti-military sentiment and fill its quotas.

So, true to the traditions of Madison Avenue, the recruiters got together flashy posters, brochures, movies, telephone flashcards and even enrolled its "super-recruiters" in school to improve their telephone technique.

"They have to be supersalesmen. They have a sophisticated product to sell, but they need to be astute," said Col. Peter L. Clifford, commander of the 38 Chicago-area recruiting stations. "They have to figure what a man's needs are. Does he want security? A job? Self-esteem or a group to identify with?"

Potential salespeople go to school at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, for five weeks to learn the tricks of their trade. Recruiters take Illinois Bell's "Telephone Power" course to improve their phone raps and even use a little guidebook with prompt cards in the back to successfully steer them through lulls in conversation.

There's a prompt card for those who filled out a coupon ("That's great. I have a film and a free poster."); one for random inquiries ("Well, I've got a great film to show you."); and one for high school grads ("Do you know about Army ROTC scholarships?"). All the prompt cards end with the same "forced close" ("Could you come down today or would tomorrow be better?").

Posters are given away to anyone who shows the slightest interest. The poster designed for men talks about jobs and the poster for women talks about career and fashion. The Army also lures its recruits with special "offers." There is the Army band option where you can make music in one of Uncle Sam's bands; the buddy option where you can bring the whole gang along; the bonus option; the language option; and a whole lot more.

Just who are the Army's targets in this massive advertising campaign? Sgt. Odest R. Wallace who works in the Chicago recruiting office says that he takes about 10-15 unsolicited calls a day and signs up 10-20 men each month.

His average recruit is between 18 and 22, usually black, and has 11 years of schooling. His reason for signing up is simple--no jobs are open to him in civilian life and he is hoping to learn a skill in the Army which he can use when he gets out.

Recruiters ask for lists of high school graduates supplied by high school superintendents, and call on ministers to seek speaking engagements with youth groups. They also appear at high school career days, sponsor Scout troops and work with youth clubs. Rural towns, not big cities, is where the Army finds the majority of its troops. The South, with its abundance of military installations and soldierly traditions, is the best source of recruits. Said Col. Clifford,

"The South makes up for the cities. The Army has confidence in its ability to attract the men it wants."

The Army plays heavily on the problem of unemployment with gimmicks like the recruit movie "Skills for a Lifetime." The movie is full of young men praising their jobs as Army firemen, trainmen, frogmen and computer programmers. Promo kits like "A Bigger World" and "Choose Your Outfit" sit on the recruiting station counter ready to catch the eye of the young recruit, the vast majority of whom are poor and working class white and Third World.

But the Madison Avenue "hard sell" leaves out a lot. The Army makes no mention of the thousands of Vietnam-era veterans who haunt the unemployment lines upon their return to civilian life. They never mention the 1972 Chicago "job fair" when over a thousand vets tore down booths and decorations in an action that lasted for several hours once they had discovered that, despite all the publicity, there were really very few jobs available.

The recruiters never mention that unemployment for black Vietnam-era veterans reached a high of 14.5% in 1972. And the unemployment rate for Vietnam-era vets in general was 10% higher than for civilians according to the Bureau of Labor's own statistics.

With half of its fiscal year gone and 52% of the 45,600 men it needs signed up, the Army points to the tremendous success of its advertising campaign. But others point to the high unemployment rate and lack of job or educational opportunities as more responsible for providing the "volunteers" for the new Army.

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(Thanks to Red Star friends in N.J. for this info.)

U.S. SUPPLIES LUXURY BATHROOMS
FOR WEALTHY CAMBODIANS

WASHINGTON (LNS)--"It boggles the mind," said Senator William Fulbright upon revealing to his Foreign Relations committee that the United States has supplied \$9,991 worth of bathroom fixtures to the Cambodian government in 1972 as part of the foreign aid program.

Much of the appropriation went towards pink bidets for the bathrooms of wealthy Cambodians.

Fulbright went on to point out that although the fixtures went by unchallenged, the Nixon administration has refused to release federal funds for sewer and water projects in the U.S. --30--

[Note to Editors: You can refer back to LNS packets #490 (especially the map which has many of the locations mentioned in this story), 492, 483, 470 for recent stories and graphics on the situation in the Philippines. See graphics section in this section for a graphic to go with this story.]

THE PHILIPPINES NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY
AN INTERVIEW WITH A RECENTLY EXILED FILIPINO ACTIVIST
LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: It has not been difficult to piece together the series of events that have taken place in the Philippines since last September 23 when Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law. News reports have been fairly regular at least from the capital city of Manila.)

Marcos' first act was to reverse a Supreme Court decision that had prevented generous investment privileges to foreign, mostly American, firms from continuing. Then in November Marcos also announced that there would be a national referendum in January of 1973 to decide on the adoption of a parliamentary rather than a presidential system of government. The latter would have prevented Marcos from succeeding himself in the constitutionally designated 1975 Presidential election.

Later Marcos cancelled the referendum and declared the adoption of the parliamentary system -- which now allows him to indefinitely succeed himself as prime minister. Marcos also has the power to determine when the next elections will take place.

But news reports from the rest of the Philippines have been non-existent. We have not been able to learn of the guerrilla forces in the countryside, of their success or failure, or of their extent and their programs.

The following is an interview with a woman who is involved in the work of the National Democratic Movement. She retains dual citizenship in the Philippines and in the United States, and she was recently deported by the Marcos government after working in the Philippines for two years.)

HOW WIDESPREAD IS THE PRESENT FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES?

New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas function in at least 18 provinces [out of about 70]. That covers the regions of Northern Luzon, Central Luzon, Bicol, Southern Luzon, south Central and Northern Mindanao.

The main fighting in Luzon includes all of the northern provinces especially in the Cagayan Valley, which the NPA considers the primary guerrilla zone.

North Luzon is probably the most mountainous terrain and best suited for guerrilla warfare in the whole country, and this is why it was decided that NPA would develop its main base areas there. Particularly the provinces of Isabela and Cagayan, and into Nueva Viscaya. Fighting has spread to the Mountain Provinces and even into Bangued around Baguio which is probably its furthest extent west; it doesn't quite go to the sea on the west coast, but this whole area is where guerrilla units are operating.

There are guerrilla operations in central Lu-

zon, in the provinces of Zambales, Tarlac, and Pampanga spreading into Bataan. This whole area (around Pampanga and Bataan) is Clark Air Force Base, so they are operating right around the base.

The main fighting in the south is centered in Bicol and Mindanao.

So although the fighting has spread extensively, there are main Red base areas or liberated zones in the Cagayan Valley.

WHAT KIND OF LIFE DO THE PEOPLE LEAD IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY?

Most of the people there are peasants. It's a very isolated area, and it's very mountainous. Peasants working the land live mostly in the valley areas. There are also a large number of national minority tribes who live in the mountains and hunt.

There is some rice farming but it's not that extensive. Rice farming is mostly in central Luzon. The production is tobacco or lumber, but the primary occupation of the people is simply subsistence farming.

DO THE PEASANTS OWN THEIR OWN LAND?

The vast majority of the peasants in the Philippines are tenant farmers. They do not own their own land. The standard cut the landlords take from the peasants is 50% of their crop, but it gets as high as 70%.

IS THERE AN EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE THAT CAN INSTITUTE THE COLLECTING OF RENTS AND TAXES IN THAT AREA?

The Philippine Constabulary (PC) and the military used to enforce the collection of rents and taxes. They were normally the direct tools of the landlords. Some landlords also had their own private armies.

But now in Red base areas there are no more tax collectors from the government. Those areas are under the supervision of Revolutionary Committees of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Land rent has been eliminated, and land has been confiscated for the peasants. According to a Manila Times report last year, 10,000 hectares (one hectare is almost equal to 2.5 acres.), but the figure that I have, closer to the time of martial law is 30,000 hectares of land actually redistributed to the peasants by the NPA.

HOW WOULD YOU CHARACTERIZE THE FIGHTING?

Right now, the NPA concentrates mainly on strategic defensive tactics. There is no question of mounting large armed forces against each other or fighting large battles. Mostly the fighting consists of ambushes, and raids on Philippine Constabulary outposts and headquarters, and, of course, defending the liberated zones from attacks by government troops.

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE FIGHT IN THE GOVERNMENT ARMY?

Mostly workers and peasants. There's about a 50% unemployment rate in the country, so it's mostly people who don't have jobs because there are no jobs available, but there have really been a large number of defections from the PC and the

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES:
SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The U.S. began its involvement in the Philippines at the end of the 19th century. A weakened Spain could no longer hold its remaining colonies in Latin America and the Far East. The people of the Philippines, while fighting against Spanish colonial rule organized a new republic. By the time U.S. troops landed in the Philippines in 1899, the Spanish-held territory was limited to Manila and a few fortified cities, and by mid-1899, all of the Philippines were liberated except for Manila, then in U.S. hands.

While President McKinley and U.S. diplomats were promising independence to the Filipino people, Washington was preparing for the annexation of the country. The Americans and their Spanish "enemies" collaborated in this betrayal. As soon as the U.S. soldiers entered Manila, the Spanish garrison there surrendered without fighting to save it from possibly falling into Filipino hands.

It took the U.S. troops three and a half years of bitter and costly fighting to occupy the major points of the islands. Virtually the entire population cooperated with the resistance forces.

In subsequent years the Philippines became a source of sugar, copra (dried coconut meat, a source of coconut oil), hemp, gold and chromium for the U.S. The Philippines constitute one of the more fertile countries in the world, capable of feeding a population of over 80 million. (Its present population is 39 million, more than half of whom live on the island of Luzon.) Under U.S. rule so much land was reverted from food to export crops that it became a food-deficient country, dependent on imports for the staple food, rice.

Resistance to U.S. rule increased after the First World War, and especially after the outbreak of the economic crisis of the 1930's. There were major armed uprisings in 1923-24 and 1931-35.

The U.S. finally provided "independence" for the Philippines through the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934, which was to take affect after ten years as a U.S. protectorate. Independence finally came in 1946.

The Act provided independence only on terms highly favorable to the U.S.: retention of U.S. military bases (there were 23), retention of all U.S. banks, adoption by the Philippines of a con-

armed forces of the Philippines, even among the officers.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PHILIPPINE
CONSTABULARY AND THE ARMED FORCES?

They are by and large drawn from the same sector of the population. The strategy that the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Joint Military Advisory Group have pushed in the Philippines is the development of the PC as the main military force.

According to Marcos before martial law, the armed forces and the PC numbered 80,000, but he said he was determined to increase the number to 100,000 by the beginning of this year.

stitution satisfactory to Washington, and the ending of the duty-free status of Philippine goods in the American market.

Independence for the Philippines was also contingent on the acceptance of the Bell Trade Relations Act of 1945 which essentially allowed American citizens to dispose, exploit, and develop agricultural, timber, and mineral resources, and operate public utilities in the Philippines. The passage of the Bell Act was ensured when Congress provided \$620 million in war damages for those Filipinos who suffered in World War II, but the release of these funds depended on the acceptance of the Bell Trade Act by the Philippine legislature.

* * *

Today there are 800 American companies in the Philippines with total assets of at least \$2 billion. The biggest American companies control the petroleum industry. Among the top 200 companies in the country in 1970 were: Caltex Philippines, Inc. (Texaco's foreign affiliate), Esso Philippines, Inc., Mobil Oil Philippines, Inc., Bataan Refining Corp. (parent company, Esso Philippines), Mobil Petroleum, Filoil Refinery Corp. (parent company, Gulf Oil Corp.), and Getty Oil Philippines. (Report based on Manila Chronicle, 7/19/72.)

Subsidiaries of Castle and Cooke Co., Inc., and Theo Davies and Co. (two of Hawaii's largest corporations) are also among the major American investors. Castle and Cooke controls Dole Philippines and Republic Glass Corp.

Other major American companies include Georgia Pacific, Weyerhaeuser, and Pacific Wood in lumber, Esso Eastern, Union Carbide, National Lead, and American Cyanamid in chemicals, Reynolds, and Phelps Dodge in metals, International Harvester in heavy equipment, and B.F. Goodrich, Goodyear, and Firestone in rubber.

According to a Philippine National Research Council report, 108 large U.S. corporations remitted more than \$380 million in profits back to the U.S. during the period 1956-1965. This is six times the amount of total new investments for the same period. Philippine Central Bank figures show that for the period 1962-1968 there was \$173 million in foreign (mostly U.S.) investments while \$408 million in profits left the Philippines. And for the period of 1950-1960, the Philippines received only \$19.3 million in foreign capital but the remittance of earnings, profits and dividends amounted to a lopsided \$215.7 million.

NPA forces numbered 10,000 before martial law. Marcos himself cited that figure to Newsweek.

ARE THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS PAID WELL?

The first thing Marcos did when he declared martial law was increase their pay. Even then there is such widespread corruption with the Philippine government and military that officers have stolen a large amount of the money that was supposed to go to the troops in the field, so that actually they don't have uniforms, they don't have food, they don't have very good supplies, and they have lousy equipment. They just don't have any trust or faith at all in the government.

There is also a very, very strong anti-Marcos

sentiment among the military, among low ranking and even some high-ranking officers.

WHAT IS THE STRATEGY OF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES?

Their main strategy has been concentrated on encirclement and suppression campaigns. Government forces attempt to surround Red base areas, mainly with the use of troop-carrying helicopters. Then they try to close in and catch any New People's Army forces or peasants that they can.

They've also been trying to develop the equivalent of the strategic hamlet program [in Vietnam]: evacuating the population centers, and then declaring them free fire zones.

Use of air power has developed within the last year. In 1972 they started using napalm and defoliants both in Northern Luzon and Mindanao. There are bombing missions going on from Clark Air Force Base which is an American military installation, but the pilots are Filipino.

WHEN DID NPA MILITARY ACTIVITY ACTUALLY BEGIN?

The New People's Army was established in 1969 but military activity in Northern Luzon has been going on since the early 1800's. Historically, Northern Luzon has always been a very strong base of guerrilla movements, against the Spanish colonialists, and then during the Filipino-American War as well as against the Japanese during World War II.

When the New People's Army was established it began in Central Luzon in the Tarlac area. After a complete social investigation around the whole country, studying the history of the exploitation of the peasants, the general conditions, the terrain-- it became clear that Northern Luzon and the Cagayan Valley were best to establish the strongest base areas.

CAN YOU TALK MORE ABOUT THE SOUTHERN AREA, MINDANAO? HOW IS THAT DIFFERENT?

It differs in the fact that a very large percentage of the population in the south is non-Christian--either Muslim or members of other national minority tribes. Muslims immigrated to Mindanao from the south, through Indonesia and Borneo. They have been the subjects of very brutal massacres by the P.O. and the Philippine military forces. They have had to arm themselves simply to defend themselves.

Their struggle has never been coordinated with other revolutionary struggles going on in the Philippines either against the Spanish, Americans or the Japanese.

The Communist Party policy that has developed demands the right to self-determination for the Muslim and national minority tribes, although the Party does not generally support the plan for secession of Mindanao that some Muslim groups have proposed.

It's a complex situation. There are, of course, Muslim land lords. There are large numbers of Muslim armed groups who have no specific political program. Different Muslim groups have never been under one organization before, previous to organizing work done by Communist Party cadres there. So

for the first time there are Muslim units of NPA operating in those areas-- a relatively recent development.

THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY IS THE MILITARY ARM OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMUNIST PARTY. WHAT THEN IS THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT?

The National Democratic Movement is a united front whose single common objective is the overthrow of the U.S.-Marcos alliance. It is an anti-fascist front. Its purpose is the establishment of a truly national and democratic government.

The New People's Army is part of the National Democratic Movement. Workers, youth organizations, women's organizations have all joined the united front. Even some progressive businessmen can support this national democratic political position.

DO NPA PEOPLE IN THE PHILIPPINES SEE ANOTHER "VIETNAM" DEVELOPING THERE IN THE FUTURE?

American advisors are present in the Philippines but are not regularly stationed in the north. However, groups of them have been spotted in various encirclement and suppression campaigns where Green Berets are landed by helicopters and participate in combat operations. American advisors have mostly been killed in ambushes.

The Nixon doctrine of Asianization, like Vietnamization, is going to try to keep ground troops from being committed if that's at all possible. At the same time, they are already escalating their military aid and their military training. The U.S. has armed trained and equipped Marcos' army and has sent them advisors, and now it is counting on the Philippine army to fight for it. That's certainly the strategy that they'll try to use in the Philippines.

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NEW NARMIC LITERATURE AVAILABLE

PHILADELPHIA(LNS)-- "Aid to Thieu," and "The Simple Art of Murder" are the titles of two new studies recently published by NARMIC, the National Action/Research on the Military Industrial Complex. The pamphlets are available at \$1.00 each.

"Aid to Thieu," researched and written by Le Anh Tu and Marilyn McNabb, is an 115-page booklet that tells just how much U.S. money went into the war-- as of September, 1972--and where it went.

"The Simple Art of Murder: Antipersonnel Weapons and Their Developers," by Eric Prokosch describes antipersonnel weapons in detail and names the corporations that developed them.

Other recent additions to NARMIC's literature list include: "The Civilization of the War, Or the Empire's New Clothes," which deals with the changing face of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. (20¢) and "The Pentagon Top 100"(1972); a list of top defense contractors (10¢).

For a complete list and information on bulk rates, write to NARMIC, 112 South 16th St., Philadelphia, PA. 19102 or call (215) LO 3-9372.

200 INDIANS BATTLE COPS IN CUSTER, S.D.
CHARGE RACISM IN HANDLING OF INDIAN KILLING

LIBERATION News Service

CUSTER, So. Dakota (LNS) -- Custer, South Dakota gets its name from the infamous defeat of the U.S. Cavalry at the Little Big Horn in 1876. In its day the Cavalry had quite a reputation for brutally wiping out Native Americans throughout the west, but in this battle, led by General George Armstrong Custer, not one white man survived.

Today, Custer residents number little more than 2000 and owe their living to lumber and the Black Hills tourist trade. On February 6, the town was the scene of another battle -- this time between Indians and the town and county sheriff's departments. Although the confrontation was not on as grand a scale as the Little Big Horn, the implications were far-reaching.

The issue at hand was not a new one to Native Americans. A 20-year old Sioux named Wesley Bad Heart Bull was stabbed to death by a white man in nearby Buffalo Gap on January 21. The white man, David Schmitz, was charged with second degree manslaughter and soon freed on \$5000 bond. End of story?

"No," said local Indians and the local chapter of the American Movement (AIM) in Rapid City, South Dakota. Acutely aware of the fact that had an Indian killed a white man he would not be charged with anything short of first degree murder, nor free on bond, they decided to do something about the inequality.

So they announced a demonstration for February 6 and on that day a 30-car caravan traveled the 60 miles from Rapid City to the small Custer courthouse.

While most of the 200 Indians stood outside the courtroom, AIM leaders entered the building to negotiate with officials. One of the leaders, Russell Means, demanded to know "why second degree manslaughter charges have been brought against a white man when it should have been murder."

"We want some kind of insurance that this man won't kill another Indian," continued Means, who was also active in the Indian take-over of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C. last November.

After the negotiations had gone on for some time, the police, who numbered about 30 at the time suddenly attacked the small group of Indians, "knocking the hell out of Russell Means and the others," said another Indian who was present. Although they fought back, the cops managed to force the Indians out of the building, and then tried to push back the crowd out front.

In the process, they roughed up Wesley Bad Heart Bull's mother, and it was then, as a gentle snow fell to the ground, that the fighting began for real.

Some 150 Indians battled with cops for about three hours, wrenching clubs away from the cops to retaliate in kind, swinging wooden flag poles, and fist fighting. Utterly panicked, the police

Richard Oakes, widely known for his participation in the 1969 occupation of Alcatraz Island, was yet another Indian murdered by a white man with little legal repercussions. Oakes was shot head on by the manager of a YMCA summer camp on September 21, 1972 in Stewarts Point, California. He had come to the camp to inquire about a young Indian who had been arrested for stealing two horses from the campground.

The manager, Michael O. Morgan, was charged with involuntary manslaughter and is free on \$5000 bail. He claimed self-defense in the case. However, no weapons were found on or near Oakes' body.

In the first nine months of 1972 three Indians in Northern California had been killed by whites, and according to the California Indian Legal Services, all are facing "inadequate" charges.

They began shooting tear gas and shotgun shells in the air. Two or three times they tried to charge the crowd but, overwhelmed, they retreated in fear. Highway patrolmen and more sheriffs joined the melee, but there was little they could do to stop the Indians.

When the gas and smoke cleared hours later, the full extent of the confrontation was apparent -- The Chamber of Commerce was burned to the ground, two police cars and the courthouse were badly damaged by smoke and fire, and several cops and Indians were injured.

Thirty-eight Indians, many of them bystanders, were eventually arrested and charged with arson, felonious riot, and assault against police officers. Held in Rapid City jails, some were later released in their own recognizance. Others were released on \$3500 bail.

For the next few days, Custer was literally an armed camp. All roads leading to the town were blockaded by police and telephone communication cut. Two companies of National Guardsmen were sent to the area, helicopters droned overhead, and the six-man sheriff's force was supplemented with deputized citizens and 81 of the state's 141 highway patrolmen. Men with rifles were stationed on every rooftop in the town.

Custer's white citizens were reportedly buying a good deal more ammunition than usual, and fear of the militant Indians spread throughout the area. On Friday night, February 9, an incident in a Rapid City bar developed into the arrest of 42 more Indians.

"It started out as a bar room brawl between -- for real -- 'cowboys and Indians'," explained Russell Means. "The cops arbitrarily busted 42 Indians and not one white. Many of those arrested weren't even involved. They were just swept off the streets."

Despite the American Indian Movement's previous announcement of a self-imposed curfew from 9:30 pm to 6am, city authorities blamed the whole incident on AIM. They threatened to refuse to set bail for those arrested until the AIM chapter got out of Rapid City. However, pressured by several lawyers working with the Indians, the city finally released the 42 "hostages" in their recognizance.

February 14, 1973

more....

on February 12.

Six days after the Custer battle, 250 Indians refusing to curtail their activities because of threats from the white community, traveled to Sturgis, South Dakota, another small town near Rapid City. There, ironically enough, a young Sioux Indian named Harold Withorne Jr. had been in jail for 29 days without bail on the circumstantial evidence that he had murdered a white man.

The Indians had announced in advance that they were coming to Sturgis to demand that bail be granted for Withorne and a bail hearing was hastily scheduled for 2 pm that afternoon. The town was armed to the teeth with snipers on every rooftop, but there was no physical confrontation. The court put Withorne's bond at \$15,000. As yet the Indians have not been able to raise that amount.

AIM's next confrontation will be in Hunt Springs, South Dakota on Wednesday, February 14. A local sheriff in the town has said that if AIM came into his town he would shoot to kill.

"We plan to take him up on that," said Russell Means.

The American Indian Movement desperately needs money to bail out those Indians arrested during the recent actions in the Rapid City, South Dakota area. Send contributions to the Wesley Bad Heart Bull Memorial Legal Defense Fund, c/o Black Hills National Bank, Rapid City, So. Dakota.

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"THIS IS NOT A COURT OF JUSTICE OR A COURT OF LAW":
INMATES INDICTED FOR ATTICA ARRAIGNED IN WARSAW, N.Y.

LIBERATION News Service

"I've been waiting 19 months to get in here to tell you people about what you're doing. This is how I want to attack this--according to your law. If it was according to my law, I wouldn't be here."

--Stephen Merkel, recently indicted
for his part in the Attica Rebellion.

"They're trying to justify the way they come into Attica and shot up all those people. Now [with the indictments] they're trying to make it seem that we deserve this--there was no alternative but to do this."

--Jose Quinones, recently indicted for his part in the Attica Rebellion.

WARSAW, N.Y. (LNS)--"I feel this is not a court of justice or a court of law and I withhold my plea," Charles Pernasilice told Judge Carmen Ball. Pernasilice, along with approximately 60 othermen, was being arraigned during the week of January 29-February 5 on charges coming out of the Attice Rebellion.

Although 39 of the 43 men who died at Attica were killed by the gunfire of the invading forces of State troopers, prison guards, sheriff's deputies and National Guardsmen, all 60 people indicted are prisoners or former prisoners. "You're trying to show the people that we're guilty, when we're the victims," Frank Smith told the court.

The town of Warsaw prepared for the arrival of prisoners' families and supporters in similar ways as the village of Attica had seventeen months before. Parents were advised to keep their children away from the courthouse and kids attending a school a couple of blocks away were bussed in. Rumors flew around the town that Angela Davis and groups of "militants" were expected on Friday, February 2--the day William Kunstler was to be in court. At least one car of black and white people from Buffalo was followed and stopped by police and people were asked for identification by men from the Narcotics Squad.

Security around the courthouse itself was very heavy. Every person who entered the building had to give their name and address and have a hand-operated metal detector run up and down their body; under their hair if it was at all long or bushy; in their coat; between their legs. Women's purses were searched and on Friday one woman checker was going through the pockets of check books and wallets to see if anything was hidden there.

Sheriff's deputies from four counties had been called out to guard the courthouse, along with some state troopers with shotguns (who led the vans taking the prisoners back to their prisons). Riot police from Buffalo as well as prison guards from Auburn Prison and Erie County Jail where the indicted men are being kept, were also present.

It's not clear how many of those guards participated in the assault on the prison, but at least one inmate pointed out an Auburn guard who had. "Can you put this man under arrest?" Stephen Merkel, pointing to one of the guards in the courtroom. "He assaulted me in 1971 and now he's at Auburn Prison. He can kill me anytime he wants to."

The sunny yellow, modern courtroom was lined with sheriffs' deputies with sticks and guns (there were as many as 20 most days although the spectators section held only 50-60 people). Yet even so, Judge Ball refused in many cases to remove prisoners handcuffs and leg irons--on the grounds that many of them refused to walk in (in symbolic protest) and had to be carried in a sitting position by a couple of guards.

A sister of one of the indicted men spoke up: "Judge, I'd like to ask a question. Are you trying people or animals. I've never heard anything about this in any of the stuff I was told about the courts, unless you're talking about slaves."

Most prisoners who came in refused to plead guilty or not guilty to the indictment.

"Right on the top of this indictment," said Steven "Karëem" Garrett, "it says the People of the State of New York versus 19 brothers. Is this the people's action or the court's action?"

"It's the action of the people pursuant to law,"

responded the judge.

"Are you all from the state of New York?" Chris Reed asked the assembled black and white spectators on the first day of arraignments.

"Yes," they responded.

"Do you wish to prosecute me?"

"No!"

After that Ball refused to allow any fists or vocal response from the audience on penalty that he would clear the courtroom. "Right on people. I know that you're with me though you can't say it," said Mariano "Dalou" Gonzalez.

Many of the indicted men criticized the make-up of the grand jury which issued the indictments. "The Grand Jury is supposed to be a jury of your peers," said Richard Bilello. "I don't know anybody in Wyoming County but I'm sure every correction officer in Attica knows people." In fact 12 of the 23 people on the grand jury had relatives or close friends working in the prison (some of whom were killed) yet Judge Ball didn't think that was sufficient reason to excuse them.

Some inmates pointed out the similarity of the crime they were charged with, and what happened to them.

"I've been charged with kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, coercion and assault," said Alphonso Ross. "Kidnapping--I was brought into this courthouse by force, under force, shackled and handcuffed. And I was kidnapped off the streets of New York (after being out of jail 18 days) and brought up here. I'm being unlawfully imprisoned in Erie County jail at a bail that me, a ghetto man and my family can't afford. Coercion--we're under threat from guards 24 hours a day. Assault--do you know how many brothers were beat up?"

Judge Ball, who looks amazingly like Mayor Richard Daley let much of what was said in the courtroom wash right over him. Apparently, he has learned from Judge Julius Hoffman' whose overtly antagonistic attitude toward the Chicago 8 conspiracy defendants--especially Bobby Seale who he had bound and gagged for demanding legal representation--was roundly criticized by many people including the Court of Appeals which threw out the contempt cases.

When defendant after defendant announced they were going to disqualify Judge Ball for his continually prejudicial behavior, he just responded by rote and passed on to the next part of the arraignment.

One thing that many defendants brought up was the fact that all who were in prison when the indictments came down were immediately transferred into the segregation unit of Auburn Prison. The Department of Correction claims they are in there for their own good and actually calls it "protective custody"--supposedly to protect them from the wrath of the other inmates.

Yet, most of the men came from the general prison population of prisons all over the state before being whisked out in the early morning hours to be indicted. None of them were harmed by other inmates in disapproval of their participation in the rebel-

lion.

What "special housing" (as segregation is euphemistically called) in Auburn means is that prisoners are in their cells 23 hours a day (for one hour they're allowed to go into a recreation cell about 10 feet by 30 feet with 4 or 5 other people) They're allowed only two showers a week and are given one bucket a day to wash their cells, their clothes and themselves with. They're strip searched everytime they go down to visit their family or lawyer and they can't even keep food packages from their families or items from the commissary in their cells.

Many of the inmates tried to bring this up in court--especially as it relates to the preparing of their cases--but to no avail.

"An attorney agreed to take my case if I can call him collect," said Otis McGaughy.

"But they refuse to let me call. How are you going to proceed with the arraignment if I don't have a lawyer?"

"Let the record show that a plea of not guilty is entered in your name," said Ball mechanically.

"I don't want you to enter a plea for me. I want you to tell [Warden] Henderson to let me call an attorney. I don't need you to enter a plea for me if I had an attorney."

"We're only allowed one phone call a month," explained Richard Bilello. "I need one three or four times a week. Attica happened in 1971--this is 1973--some people who I might want as witnesses have gotten out of prison. You can only order law books from 12 midnight to six in the morning. Then you get it at 4 in the afternoon and have to give it back in the morning. One book refers you to another and then you have to give the last book back."

Furthermore, inmates on the same indictment haven't been allowed to get together to discuss their case. In fact, men on the same indictment have purposely been put in different sections of segregation.

But over and over again, to all their arguments, Judge Ball repeated, "I don't have authority over the Department of Corrections. The court is only aware of what happens in this courtroom."

A number of the defendants pointed out the contradiction between this statement about not having any authority over the Department of Correction and the fact that Auburn guards were given an order (signed by Ball) to fingerprint and photograph each of the indicted men for the Attorney General's office. Fingerprinting, photographing as well as a telephone call and setting of bail are all part of the standard arrest procedure.

"Previously you said you had no jurisdiction on the Correction Department," said Willie Stokes. "But you ordered the warden to take pictures and fingerprints. Do you have the authority to have brothers teargassed and maced?" (Otis McGaughy and Vernon LeFranque had been, in two separate incidents, about a week before.)

"When you have counsel you can take it up," said Ball. Catch 22. Yet Catch 22 or not, they made their position clear. CONTINUED ON INSIDE FRONT COVER.....



TOP RIGHT: Two young "VC suspects" in the Quang Tin
(South Vietnam) Provincial prison. Photo
is about three years old. In 1969 there
were about fifty detainees under 10 years
old in the Quang Tin prison.
CREDIT: Doug Hostetter/LNS.

TOP LEFT: In South Vietnam whole families are often
imprisoned on suspicion of aiding the NLF.
This is the Chanh Hung prison mess hall.
CREDIT: Don Luce/LNS.

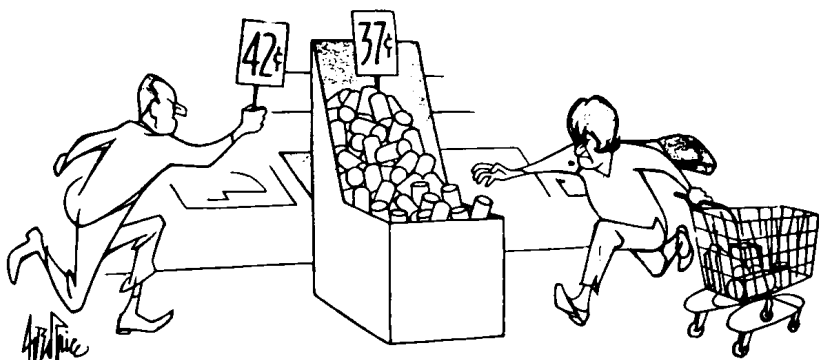
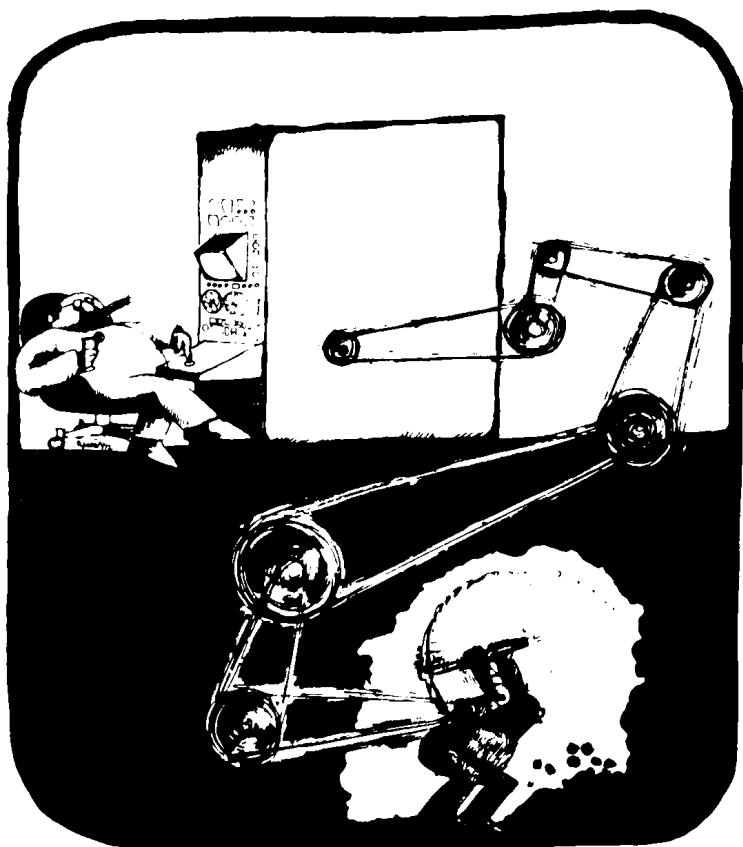
THESE FOUR PHOTOS MAY BE USED WITH THE STORY ABOUT VIETNAMESE PRISONS ON PAGE ONE. MORE PHOTOS AND
STORIES CAN BE FOUND IN PACKETS #500 and #491.

BOTTOM RIGHT: U.S. government caption: "Youthful
hard-core Viet Cong, heavily guarded,
awaits interrogation."

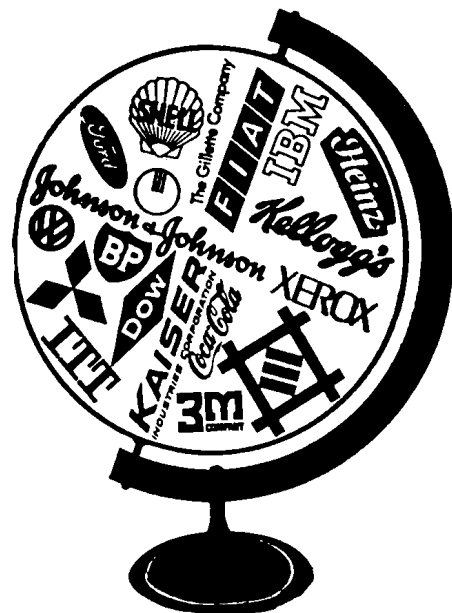
CREDIT: INDOCHINA MOBILE EDUCATION PROJECT/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: U.S. government photo showing NLF
prisoners being paraded through the
streets of Quang Ngai. Sign around
the woman's neck reads: "Here is a
walked communist for you to see."

CREDIT: INDOCHINA MOBILE EDUCATION PROJECT/LNS



"MY HUSBAND AND I WOULD LIKE TO BUY SOME PORK CHOPS"



TOP RIGHT: The caption that originally came with this graphic was: 'the First and Third Worlds are one and the same system. It can be used however to illustrate and system of exploitation that involves labor and/or natural resources.'
CREDIT: Claudius Ceccon/LNS.

TOP LEFT: Marcos as Uncle Sam's puppet in the Philippines. See story on page 5 and other stories in packets #499, 489, 488, 483, and graphics in 499 and 489.
CREDIT: PHILIPPINES INFORMATION BULLETIN/LNS.

MIDDLE RIGHT AND LEFT: Comments on inflation.
CREDIT: WESTERN FRONT/LNS.

BOTTOM RIGHT CREDIT: PHILIPPINES INFORMATION BULLETIN/LNS.

BOTTOM LEFT: Prisoners in South Vietnam. May be used with the story on page 1 of this packet or the South Vietnamese prison stories in packets #500 and 497.
CREDIT: PEOPLE'S WORLD/LNS.

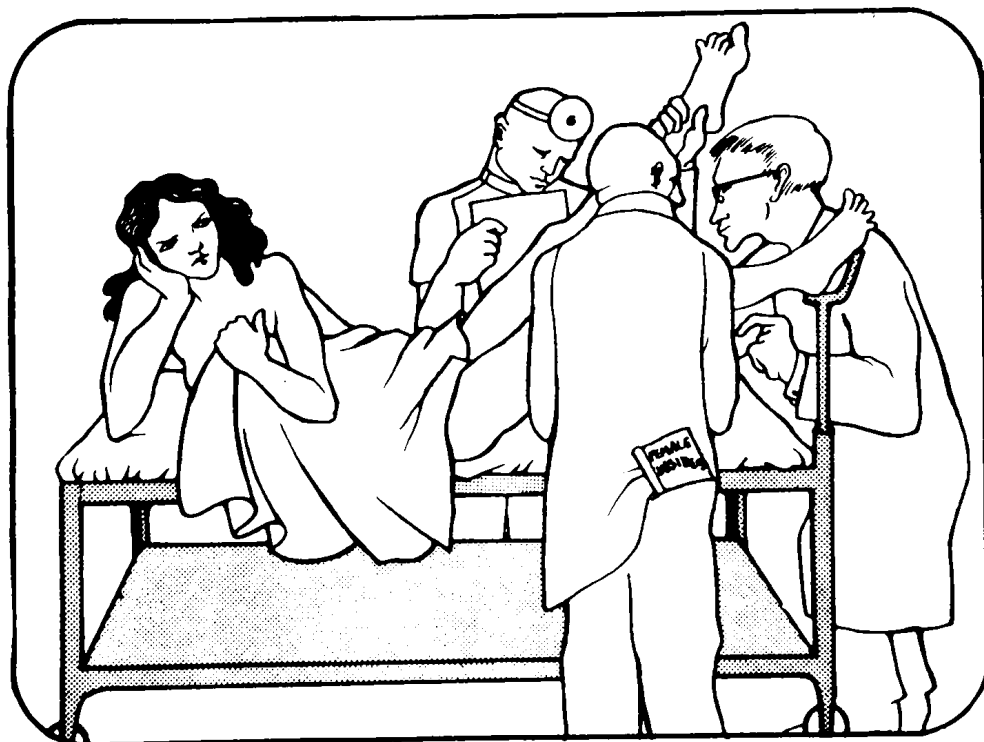
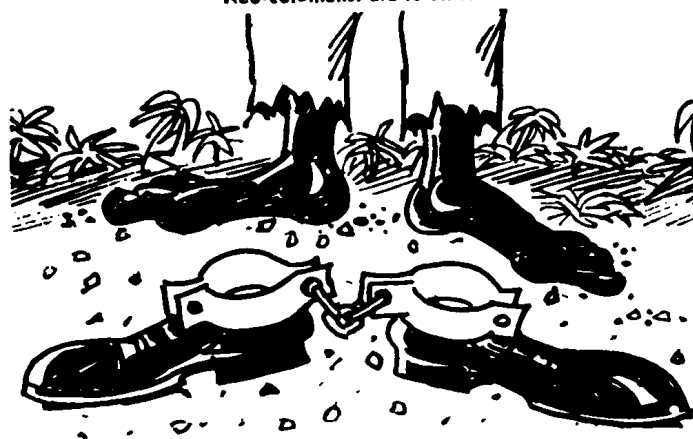
So while I do not pray for anybody or any party to commit outrages, still I do pray, and that earnestly and constantly, for some terrific shock to startle the women of this nation into a self-respect which will compel them to see the abject degradation of their present position; which will force them to break their yoke of bondage, and give them faith in themselves; which will make them proclaim their allegiance to woman first; which will enable them to see that man can no more feel, speak or act for woman than could the old slaveholder for his slave. The fact is, women are in chains, and their servitude is all the more debasing because they do not realize it. O, to compel them to see and feel, and to give them the courage and conscience to speak and act for their own freedom, though they face the scorn and contempt of all the world for doing it!

From a letter to a friend, Summer, 1870.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY



Neo-colonialist aid to Africa.



1:—

TOP: Susan B. Anthony, a nineteenth century feminist leader in the women's suffrage movement, was born on February 14, 1820. A coalition of feminist groups in New York are demanding that her birthday be made into an official holiday.
CREDIT: Lisa Baskin/THE MASSACHUSSETTS REVIEW/LNS.

MIDDLE RIGHT CREDIT: Brian/THE SOUTH END/LNS.

MIDDLE LEFT CREDIT: LIBERATION STRUGGLE/LNS.

BOTTOM RIGHT: NLF of Vietnam line cut.
CREDIT: VIETNAM BULLETINEN/LNS.

BOTTOM LEFT: Gynecological nightmare.
CREDIT: FIFTH ESTATE/LNS.